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\$2,400,000,000

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

"Do any of you laboring men save anything of your earnings?" asked Mr. BRYAN the other day.

The Comptroller of the Currency can give the ingenuous questioner some information on this point. He has been looking at the figures of the savings banks, mutual and stock, the great majority, however, being of the former class. A little nosegay of statistics for the Paramount:

	1896.	3 8 0 1/2
Total savings de- posits\$1,9	07,156,277 at	bout \$2,400,000,00
Number of de-	5 065,494	8,687,81
Average de-		892.1
The bulk of the mutual savings	e deposits i banks, whi	s in the purely ch hold in 1900
\$2,134,471,130 and	which held	in 1896 \$1,688.
190,603. Here is	a little " a	a gain of almos

twenty-five per cent, under the iniquitous gold standard. As illustrating Mr. BEYAN's theory that the poor are growing poorer, it may be said that in 1883 the number of savings bank depositors was 2,876,438. It has almost

doubled since then. Two billion, four hundred million! There is aggregated wealth for you, Mr. BRYAN. There is plutocracy and there are the plutocrats, "going on" six millions of them; and millions more are on the road. And now, perhaps, you know whether the laboring man saves anything or not.

The Life of the Republic.

Mr. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT is the Bryan-Ite candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth district. On Saturday night, speaking from a truck at the corner of Tenth avenue and Forty-eighth street, he said to the American citizens there assembled:

'I in no way exaggerate the situation when I say the very existence of this republic turns on this election. . . If you want to maintain this republic and your individual rights you will vote for that great Jeffersonian Democrat, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, and everybody who is on the ticket with him."

It happens that this prophecy and warning was uttered by Mr. BELMONT exactly thirty-six years and eleven days after his father, the late August Belmont, chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1864 and a gentleman who was sincerely apprehensive of the consequences of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S reelection, had addressed his fellow citizens of New York as follows:

With you, under a benignant Providence, it rests to determine by your votes on the 8th of November the death or life of the noblest republic ever established among men.

To the elder Mr. BELMONT the defeat of LINCOLN and the election of McCLELLAN seemed the only thing that could save the republic from speedy destruction. To Mr. O. H. P. BELMONT the continued existence of the republic depends on the defeat of McKinley and the election of BRYAN.

The Coming Bryan Demonstration.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER issued orders that Tammany should give BRYAN on his visit to New York to-morrow such an "ovation" as was never given to a candidate in any city of the Union. Undoubtedly the intention of Tammany is to do that very thing and that it will be able to make a great demonstration on the occasion is not less unquestionable

Tammany is the most consolidated and centralized political organization in this country in the world, for that matter. A large part of its following is directly under its pay as the present political master of the second city of the world and all its machinery of administration and public improvement. Tammany, therefore, has at its call great gangs of workmen dependent on it for their wages. It has also subsidiary organizations in every district where the mass of Tammany voters, many of them directly or indirectly dependent on Tammany favors, are within reach of the influence or the command of its leaders. The numerous Tammany General Committee takes in representatives from every crowded neighborhood of the town and they are included because they are powerful in organizing its regular voters and dependents.

With all these forces pulling together earnestly, there is no difficulty in Tammany's getting out a chief part of its regular following for such a demonstration as it is proposed to make in behalf of BRYAN. For such a purpose it will also be able to draw heavily on the Democratic organizations in Kings, Queens, and Richmond counties and from the populous remains in force as it was four years ago, centres of New Jersey in the neighbor- It provides that no elector shall be qualified hood of New York. They comprise, too, for suffrage unless he shall have paid all a part of the population most available for his taxes since the year 1877. Compliance such a purpose the only part, in fact, which is at command for it.

That a crowd of a hundred thousand or many more than that can be collected is gradually falling off. In 1876 the total easily to cheer for BEYAN is shown by the fact that in 1896 his supporters in New | the Presidential election of 1896 the vote of York numbered 135,624; in Brooklyn, 76,- Georgia was 160,000 only. 882; in Queens, 11,980; in Richmond, 4,452 to say nothing of the great number in ber of this multitude will obey orders and will be on hand, and to them will be added a curious crowd who are opposed to BRYAN. Tammany to bring about what Harper's Weekly calls a "tumultuous welcome."

were twice as many, they could not be got to Indians who pay taxes, and Wyoming together in any such way for any purpose retains the educational requirement that whatever. They will vote at the election but they are not of the sort of men to be | Constitution at the beck and call of any political organization. On the Saturday before election | mon population, excludes from the suffrage they will make, on their part, a demonstra- polygamists and bigamists. tion which will be far more impressive. for it will be spontaneous; and, moreover, only representatives of the trade and | ago the persons excluded from the suffrage business of New York specifically are to be | in Connecticut were thus grouped: Persons allowed to take part in it. The Sound convicted of felony or theft, persons who Money Parade on November 3 promises had not resided in the State one year and to be equal in its magnificent propor- in the town six months, and persons who tions and its moral significance to the pa- | were insane or idiotic. In October, 1897, a

It will be the serious expression of the the greater and the more imposing because | as an elector. of the "tumultuous" Bryan demonstration of seventeen days before.

swell the volume of the votes against him. The more "triumphant " his journey from Madison Square Garden to Cooper Union, the louder the blare of trumpets and the more brilliant the calcium lights, the greater | this year than it was four years ago. will be the determination of the sober intelligence of New York to beat him. They will all serve only to intensify the alarm his candidacy has caused and consequently will be worth to the sound money cause far more than they will be worth to him. The more the prominence given to BRYAN. the more portentous appears the peril of his candidacy; for the issue of this ampaign, boiled down to its essentials, is

simply BRYAN and Bryanism. The bigger the Tanmany demonstration t in his behalf, therefore, the more hopeful is the cause of sound money. A tremendous Bryan demonstration in the great capital of American commerce and finance, with a sight of the crowd making it, will exercise a wholesome influence on the dominant political sanity of New York.

Schiaparelli's Jubilee.

The foremost Italian astronomer was director, and for thirty-eight years he has district, their actual destination. practically lived in his observatory, carrywhich has made him famous. In November next he proposes to give up his astronomical activity and retire.

This epoch in SCHIAPARELLI's career has been appropriately marked by a very dignifled and graceful memorial and address lately presented to the veteran by thirty-six of his colleagues, comprising the whole group of Italian astronomers. The memorial recites his life and services and gives the title of each one of his 206 scientific papers. Those best known to the general public relate to the planets Mercury, Venus and Mars, especially to Mars. There is little doubt that a number of SCHIAPARELLI'S conclusions must be modified; for instance, it is in the highest degree questionable whether Mars is fitted to sustain human life even if human beings were to be placed on the planet. Again, it seems to be certain that the planet Venus revolves on its axis in about twenty-four terrestrial hours, not in 225 days, as SCHIAPAREILI announced.

While some of the conclusions of the veteran astronomer will be modified in the future, all must agree in appreciation of the long series of planetary observations which has set an entirely new standard for work of the sort. Astronomers equally value other portions of SCHIAPARELLI'S work. He was one of the group of scientific men who first established the singular family connection between comets and meteor swarms. Aged comets break into pieces and are followed by swarms of invisible meteors, which are the fragments of the parent body. In time these invisible meteors spread all around the orbit of the comet. When the earth happens to cross this orbit her attraction produces showers of visible meteors; like the well-known August and

November showers, for example, Of double and binary stars, SCHIAPARELLI has made thousands of observations of very high precision; and, indeed, there is scarcely a field of observing or theoretical astronomy that he has not entered.

All these things are set forth gracefully in emorial of his fellow or his honors is given. He has received medals from many scientific societies; has been decorated with orders of knighthood from Italy, Brazil and Russia; is a life Senator of Italy, and an honorary member of scientific societies in every continent exceptstrangely enough-America.

At the end of a long, laborious and successful career Giovanni Virginio Schia-PARELLI retires to private life with the admiration and respect of his colleagues and the interested gratitude of the general publie. In his public life he has not sought ignoble ends, and his high-minded faithfulness has received its merited award in full

Changed Voting Requirements.

The total vote this year will be reduced somewhat by the provision in the Louisiana Constitution as to the educational and ancestral qualifications required of the voter. A similar provision adopted in North Carolina does not go into effect until 1902 and will not, therefore, affect the vote in this year's election.

In three States, Colorado, Wyoming and I'tah, there was female suffrage in 1896. This year Idaho has been added to the number, with a prospective increase in the total vote on that account. In Delaware the former requirement

of a residence in the voting precinct for fifteen days has been increased to thirty days as an obstacle to fraud in the voting and residence in the county has been increased from one to three months.

The Georgia method of restricting the vote and excluding many of the indigent white and all the indigent colored citizens with this provision grows harder each year. and under it the total vote of Georgia. which is a State increasing in population. vote of the Cracker State was 180,000. In

In Indiana, where under the regulations of four years ago an alien who had resided a which the gifted decaped contributes to the keen as our own; to pursue this helpless creature for neighboring New Jersey towns. A vast num- | year in the United States and six months in the State, and who declared his purpose to become a citizen, was qualified for suffrage, the latter portion of the requirement has It is accordingly entirely within the power of been omitted. There may be a falling off

in the vote there. Washington, which has a considerable Even if the supporters of Mr. McKinley | Indian population, still accords the suffrage electors must be able to read the State

Idaho, which has a considerable Mor-

Civilized Indians vote in Minnesota In the Presidential election of four years

place on the Saturday before the election frage in the Nutmeg State was adopted. expressed her determination to keep on. Unof 1890; but it will not be "tumultuous." It requires that every person shall be able to read in the English language any article determination of the great body of the of the Constitutio or any section of the intelligence of New York; and it will be statutes of the State before being admitted

In Oregon thirty days' prior residence in the voting precinct is exacted as a con-That is, the "ovation" to BRYAN, in- dition of suffrage. The propose i extenstead of making votes for him, will rather | sion of voting to women in that State through a Constitutional amendment was rejected at the June election.

Generally speaking, it will be more difficult to vote in the Presidential election

Tilden Avenue.

There are two Vernon avenues in Brookyn, one in the Eastern or Williamsburg district, and the other in the Twenty-ninth ward in what was previous to its consolidation with Brooklyn the town of Flatbush. As a consequence of the misunderstandings arising from the existence of two thoroughfares of the same name in the same borough, a number of the residents of one of the Vernon avenues have petitioned the Borough Board of the Eighth Brooklyn district to change the name to Tilden avenue in recognition of the great public service of that distinguished statesman. The object of the change as set forth in the petition was to avoid a continuation of the trouble due to mail matter being delayed in its delivery, and, as was stated somewhat ruefully, to "prevent the distress which follows the frequent mistakes born in 1835, and at the age of 25, in 1860, he made by needy strangers obliged to ask became assistant at the royal observatory some one to give them car fare to take of Milan. Two years later he was appointed them back to Vernon avenue, Eastern

On Dec. 12, nearly a year ago, the local ing on that laborious series of researches Borough Board approved the suggested change of name, but under Section 49 of the City Charter it had no such authority, the duty of regulating the numbers of the houses and the naming of the streets devolving, through it, upon the Municipal

Accordingly, as the law prescribes the recommendation of the board was referred to the Municipal Assembly, which considered it last week only to discover that by a provision of the Charter the power of street naming and numbering can be exercised only between the 1st of December and the 1st of May of each year There is, therefore, no present authority to change the name of any street until the 1st of December, if not later, and there must continue to be two Vernon avenues in Brooklyn and no Tilden avenue in either borough of New York.

The matter remains among the unfinished business of the Committee of Streets and Highways, with the very reasonable probability that it will remain so for some time, there being no power vested in a Borough_Board to compel the Municipal Assemble or either branch of it to adopt or reject any proposed change in street names. The safeguards against precipitate and rash local legislation are numerous in the present City Charter, even in the simple business of changing street names.

The Ten-Footers.

"Tell me the number of lobsters that a nation eats," writes HERMES TRISMEGISrus, "and I will tell you the plane of civilization which that nation has reached." "The Sage," says MENCIUS, " should distrust himself. The Lobster has ten feet yet cannot walk secure." "For psychologists, psychometrists and psychomants," Prof. GEORGE T. LADD of Yale asserts, "a judicious diet with a large proportion of lobster, especially the claw meat, is advisable." "For purposes of psychical research," adds Prof. WILLIAM JAMES of Harvard, "I have found crustacean food, and especially the lobster, if used in connection with pure, freely milk and not earlier than midnight, of creek, and which, enables the farmer to-day has money on hand and another big crop to market at top prices. He does not see any danger to the republic in the continuance of present conditions, even though the plea is of the dissections character that opec made Populism acceptable. He does not give the Administration credit for bounteous rains or for the scarcity of crors elsewhere. He does, however, credit to McKinley the creation of conditions at the lobster, if used in connection with pure, freely milk and not earlier than midnight, of trust himself. The Lobster has ten feet a complete list of all his works and of all the lobster, if used in connection with pure, fresh milk and not earlier than midnight, of the highest value in obtaining astounding, if somewhat puzzling, results."

On the other hand, Mr. EDWARD ATRINson testifies that he "hates the cooked lobster as an emblem of the Hell of War in the Tropics and the raw one as a ravening robber and rampant imperialist." The Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON'S fine sonnet in the "Aguinaldo Album" is too little known by amateurs:

"Thos stalk-eyed monster of the salt sea shore, Caparisoned in mighty carapuce, Fierce Robber Baron of the deep, at loose Among the feebler folk, grim carnivore. By thre at last the murderer's meed of gore Is naid nor lacks man's cruelty excuse; The blood that was to thee a thing of use Red on thy slaughtered carcass shows once more. O. Lobster, Lobster, thou art not the first Tyrant to perish at a stronger's bands. So may all perish who in War accurat Take up the murthering gun, the bloody brands! I love thee not, yet killed 'gainst thy consent, Thou art a symbol of free government.'

These severer views, however, cannot prevail. The lobster is but too much loved. Millions lie in wait to drive him along the flaming path of martyrdom. In this town and in other towns there are leisurely spirits that deem it the chief end of man to consume lobsters. The eaters are many and the lobsters all too few. Still, there is hope. In the passionate words of Prof. ARLO BATES'S parody:

" And shall the Lobster diet And shall the Lobster die? There's fifty thousand Boston men

Will know the reason why. And at length there is good news. Massachusetts has a brotherly feeling for the lobster. The Marine Laboratory at Wood's Hole is propagating lobsters artificially and with noble results. "The per cent. of production in 1899," says the Boston Globe. 'was 90 per cent., and there is now substantial hope, what with the results gained in Maine, for a prosperous future for the lobster interest in New England." A prosperous future also for

Lobster Fricassee, Lobster & la Newburg. Lobster Salad.

And all the other forms and fancies in happiness of mankind.

like her predecessors, however, Miss Gast did not accomplish her great feat with freedom from severe distress. At times she was extremely lame and was fat gued to the point of

collapse.

The cycle season now closing has been full of surprises and sensational exhibitions among the racers. First one and then another has taken the lead, each being obliged to relinquish it to his superarafter a comparatively short time. Perhaps the greatest conundrum among the iddle-distance riders has been MICHAEL, who up to the present year was the terror of all rivals. In the early summer his racing showed that his old-time form had for the time disappeared. In the course of a few weeks, however, he seemed to regain his former condition and

ecame an extremely dangerous contestant It is fair to say that, of the season's performances, those in middle-distance racing have elicited the most attention and applause; and prominent in such events, besides MICHAEL, have been ELRES, PIERCE, NELSON and STINson, all flyers. Nelson, an amateur in 1899, ios! sanguine acquaintances by the ease with which he overhauled his competitors among the professionals. STINSON, after meeting with numerous setbacks at the beginning of he season, succeeded a few weeks ago, at or 25 miles by 1 minute and 37 seconds. Fellowing upon this came the great one-hour

nost wonderful cycling achievement of the year. ELKES eclipsed all records, including STINSON'S, after the second mile, and in the 60 ninutes covered 39 miles and 1,045 yards. Had down, he unquestionably would have finished | vered in Paris. o miles in id of the hour. With the increasing popularity of cycle racing

rack pedallers of the male sex exiet to be able odsfend their title, they will do well to look after their form The sketch which we reprint from the Manita

imerican is not presented as an example of litrary art, but as evidence of the spirit animatng our soldiers who face death in the Philip-pines for the honor of the flag. It is a soldier's ttempt to express in an imaginative way the errible truth that was brought home to us in ien. LAWTON's letter.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE WEST. Astonishing Changes in the General Political Situation Since 1896.

LINCOLN, Neb , Oct. 11 -It is to be a battle oyal from now until election day. The deterination of the Republican National Committee carry this State for McKinley and to elect a Republican Legislature that will name two Republican Senators for terms of four and six years respectively has aroused the opposition. and they are calling upon the Democratic Naional Committee for the assignment of speakers of equal prominence with the Republican spellbinders. No statement can yet be made of the personnel of the Democratic compaigners. The Democrats place great faith in the week's nclusion of his Eastern tour. They say that o matter how badly demoralized a vigorous nslaught of the Republicans will leave their persuasiveness will bring order again. Or as

"These Republicans can do all the talking they want; just let Bryan swing round the circle after they have done talking and the ranks will be closed up by him firm as ever."

But the fact is being more and more firmly mpressed upon the Fusionists that they are losing heavily among the farmers everywhere Western farmers, despite their leanings toward Populism, are conservatives. They are the fellows who are centent to let well enough alone. The reason why they have followed Populistic vagaries in the past is on a steady market and a dollar good for the

upon a steady market and a dollar good for the same amount at all times.

The political orators talk a great deal of guff, but these are the plain facts about the Western farmer and his stand in this campaign. A big revolution is in progress in the West. The conditions which obtained four and six years ago and which were the primary cause of the hurling of the Republican party from power in this section have disappeared and old conditions have been reinstated. This means rearrangement along the old political lines. Next year the Populist party will have disappeared entirely as a political factor. And its disappearance will be hastened by the approaching triumph of the Reed by the approaching triumph of the Reublican party.
There are only two classes from which Repub-There are only two classes from which Republican losses are expected. In some sections the foreign-born voters have taken the alarm at "militarism," but they are as a rule too level-headed to be permanently detached from the party. Among some of the laboring men who have been continually employed for years comes a complaint that they are not getting their fair share of prosperity: that while wages have increased but slightly the cost of living is projectionately much greater. The loss from this class will not be so large, because many of those unemployed in 1896 who are at work now were Bryan supporters then because they believed in his prophecies; now they know better and will vote differently. In brief, Bryan stands to lose many more rotes in the central and western States than he an hope to win from the opposition in the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : This mornng's papers give President Eliot's votes for the ter greatest American publicists for the Hall of Fame. The first three names upon his list are:

John Adams.

2. Samuel Adams. John Quincy Adams. May I say that I am surprised that President Eliot

did not complete his list thus:

4. The Old Adam Adam's Apple. Adam's Fall

Adam's Ale.

Adam's Needle

O. Adam's Flannel.

Charles Francis Adams.

NASSAU CLUB, Princeton, N. J., Oct. 13.

The Pursuit of the Greased Pig.

chasing and killing of a greased pig. by men and

women, at Ridgewood Park. It is often surprising to

me, when reading such articles as that above re-

a "civilized nation," and to boast of the advance of

To deliberately chase a living animal by nature

endowed with feelings undoubtedly keen (probably as

an hour and fifteen minutes; to stab it with knives and hat pins, could only be the work of those as low

We hear a great deal of the advantage of vivisec

ional operations, of the enlargement of ideas that his so called scientific training gives to those who may it; but it seems to me that it is a repulsive mode of instruction, and that those capable of enloying such operations have also a capacity for enjoying number.

Bright Prospects in Washington State

From a Private Leter.

majority than Bryan did four years ago.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Sept. 28.

or Bryan who this year will vote for McKinley.

as or lower than savages, in the scale of humanity.

ferred to, that we have the temerity to call oursely

Yours for health, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: I have read in a recent issue of your paper an account of the

Brolled Live Lobster.

From Dix to Bryan.

There was a Democrat once who said: 'If any one att mpts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The paramount chief of the so-called Democratic party of to-day says, in effect and substance: "If any man fires on the American flag, haul it down."

Judging from present indications, the seaso of outdoor bicycling against time w li term nate with conspi uous honors for both sexes. The recent remarkable performance of Miss Mar-GARET GAST, who sought to excel that of Mrs. JANE LINDSAY for continuous century riding. and also, if possible, to beat the long-distance record of W. H. BROWN, places her in point of time absolutely first among road riders for the distance of 1,500 miles. Upon completing that distance on Saturday morning Miss Gast was 2 hours and 40 minutes ahead of the woman's | know of quite a number of men who worked and voted record, held by Mrs. Lindsay, and 24 minutes rade for the same purpose which took | Constitutional amendment limiting suf- | ahead of the mark attained by Brown; and she

" MILITARISM."

A Soldier's Corception of "The Love That Endureth After Death."

From the Manila American. Somewhere in a desolate wind swept place Two ghastly shapes met face to face.

Said the first speaker, in a voice that seemed come from beyond the grave, "Who were ou before you died?" "I was a soldier, sir," the other replied.

"In what army?" "The best one in the world the ever victorias army of the United States."

"What wars were you in?" "In the Spanish-American War and in the Philippine insurrection Tell me, now, what brought you here?"

Well when President McKinley called for

volunteers, I deemed it my duty to go and fight against Spain. Heft a fair home, bright prospects, alluring promises of wealth and advancement, ease and comfort, friends and family, all that was near and dear to me for an opportunity to shoot at the enemy with a ame forward this year and startled even his | Springfield rifle. The thought of coming to the Philippines filled me with that 'flerce joy which warriors feel,' and I cheerfully endured all the hardships and privations which the troops of the first and second expeditions experienced in crossing the ocean. When we pitched our little Brockton, in lowering the world's track record | tents in Camp Dewey and saw the Spanish banner floating o'er Fort San Antonio every man in the outfit was willing to die in the atide of HARRY ELKES, which is regarded as the | tempt to hoist the Stars and Stripes in its place. I was in the fight that occurred on the night of July 30, and on the 'glorious 13th of August' I was one of the many Americans who entered Manila. In the captured city we watched and t not been that a fog compelled him to slow waited while the Peace Commissioners pala-

"But the fatal 4th of February put an end to the uncertainty. The insurgents declared smong women, it is hard to predict what may happen to the records in 1901. If, however, the soldiers proceeded to 'trample out the vintage where the gra; es of wrath were stored.' I fell before Malolos was taken, and it is not for me to rehearse the history of the war. I was killed it he battle of Marilao. Before the fight was finished a Remington bullet cut short my career. As my eyesight great dim I took a last look at the tattered battle flag of the Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry and thanked God that I was not afraid to die. 'Success to Old Glory,' I said and -my spirit fled. Eventually my bones were shipped back to America and the coffin inscribed with my name was lowered into a soldier's grave in the churchyard of my native town. I was laid away in that sacred, peaceful place to sleep my last sleep.

"But it is said, 'that there be things that ause the dead to rest uneasy in their graves." My dreamless slumbers were disturbed by strange and startling rumors. The report that a Presidential candidate did openly advocate the lowering of 'Old Glory' in the Philippine Islands fairly routed me out of the tomb 1 was only the shadow of my former self, but if there was the ghost of a show I wanted to know he truth. My apparition crossed the ocean. In spirit I am with the brave boys who are out here upholding and defending the flag. Although they knew not that I was there, I have been with the men who are fighting for the United States, for liberty, justice, civilization and righteousness in a tropical country under campaigning that Bryan has promised at the adverse conditions. Invisible, but able to see, I visited the hiding places of the insurrectos. I saw the manner of warfare which these villians, encouraged by false hopes held out forces, Bryan's personality, his appeals and his by recreants in the United States, are endeavoring to carry on. I saw plainly and unmistakably that if it were not for the foolish ideas which the Filipinos entertain as to the outcome of the fall elections Aguinaldo could not hold out a day longer. I saw it all. Henceforth I will be a skeleton at the feast of guilty politicians. I will haunt every man in America who places party success above the honor and prestige of his country. My curse is upon every one that encourages the insurgents to continue their useless struggle. Be he high or low, Republican or Democrat, he shall not sully the flag for which our lives were given. The suggestion that any Government whatsoever should be substituted in the Philippine Islands for that of the United States is a wanton insult to every American soldier, living or dead.

"My grave fears may be groundless. But if affairs are anywhere near what they are represented to be it is indeed my melancholy duty to cry, 'Hark, from the tombs.' If from the shadowy world the dead may bring a message to the living, I say: Palsied be the hand that would attempt to haul down the American flag. Withered be the tongue that urges a relinquishment of the sovereignty of the United States. Accursed be the man who inspires the insur rectos to commit additional depredations. May the mark of Cain be upon the brow of the wretch who instigates savages to butcher his own countrymen."

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS. Grotesque Untruth of the Claim That They

Are Mostly Bryanites. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: New Yorker and a commercial traveller, I take pleasure in reporting the result of a personal canvass made by me this week, and of one made by a triend of mine, also a travelling man, during the last two weeks of his travelling.

I have personally talked with forty-five travelling man to find that three of that number will east a Bryan ballot, and forty-one vote the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket. The fortyfifth man seemed to be on the fence, a hopeless Mugwump

My friend interviewed fifty men, all commer My triend interviewed fifty men, all commer-cial travellers, and found but two who will sup-port Bryan at the polls, while forty-eight will cast ballots for McKinley and Roosevelt. I think these figures should indicate the gen-eral feeling of the travelling men on the road to-day, and should refute the gross falsehoods of certain Bryanite papers, which assert that commercial travellers are "flocking to the Bryan standard."

Bryan standard."
I might add that at a recent druggists' meet in Toledo, Ohio, a canvass was made with the fol-lowing result: Twelve States were represented among the seventy-eight druggl-ts who at-tended the meet, of the seventy-eight voves sixty-six will be cast for McKinley and twelve for Bryan or one might say for Bryan, or, one might say, one vote for Bryan to each State.

I hope you will give this report space, and that these figures will "hearten up" some of my po sibly misled brothers of the grip.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 12.

H. F. ADAMS.

Plain Questions to Mr. Bryan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Honest

en will admit," says Mr Bryan, in his North Ameri can Review article, "that from the very beginning I have been wholly of one mind as to what we should do with the Philipines." Now, if Mr. Bryan has never changed his mind, there are some matters he will have to explain. Mr. Bryan made a special trip to Washington, and labored with the opp secure the rathecation of the Treaty of Paris. With out this effort on his part, says Senator floar, th treaty could not have been ratified. All this he did with the firm determination that the Philippines should not become the property of this country. Thus Bryan stands convicted out of his own mouth of favoring the treaty without acquiring the property.

Just what the voter wants to know is, was Col. Bryan, who held a commission in the army of his country, in the employ of Spain, to bunce this country out of \$20,000,000? If not, why did he lab r so carnestly to pay Spain \$20,000,000 for, as he thinks, no value received? If, on the other hand, it was, as he said to Senator

Hoar, for a "political issue two years hence;" is the man who takes \$20,000,000 from the United States Treasury to secure an Issue to make himself President the man we want to trust in that exalted po-ROCHESTER N. Y., Oct. 13.

The Free Coinage of Clamshells. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: If an

murder.

No wonder that vivisection is such a brutalizing payime, when the mere killing of beasts can so degrade not only butchers, but their wives, that they can deliberately engage in the "sports" you have detailed for your readers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13. f your readers feels that he is still in the dark as to the true inwardness of the money question, and the lementary nature of many of the queries on this If you people back In New York State do as well as subject answered from time to time in THE SUN re do in this State this year McKinley will go in with would seem to indicate that there are many such a bigger majority than he did the first time. I nless troubled minds-let him read the account of William all signs fall, he will carry this State by a bigger Kieft's "projects for the suppression of poverty and of his attempt to inflate the currency of New Out here we are a little fearful that New York State Amsterdam by establishing the free coinage of clan may go wrong. I do not know, in my acquaintance. shells at the ratio of six shells to one English penny of a single person who voted for McKinley four years ago who will not vote for him this year, and I do so graphically set forth in Irving's Knickerbocke history. Let him read this and he will cast his vote for Willam McKinley in the full consciousness of knowing what he is voting for. STROTHMANN.

POLITICAL CALENDAR, 1900.

Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 6. Polls open A. M.; polls close 5 P. M. Remaining registration days in ofties of the first class of the State of New York (New York,

Brooklyn and Buffalo): Friday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturday, Oct. 20, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Registration days in cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants, elsewhere than in cities of the first class, are held on the same days as in those cities, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. The remaining registration day in election districts other than in cities or villages of 5,000

phabitants is: Saturday, Oct. 20, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SEA REPAIRS ON LA LORRAINE. Her Engineers Put In a New Connecting Rod

While the Swift Ship Rolled and Pitched. The French steamship La Lorraine, biggest and swiftest of Gallie merchantmen, arrived at her pier yesterday after a tumultuous passage Havre, on which her engineers distinguished themselves by as clever a bit of repairing as ever was done on a liner in a seaway. The Lorraine, ran into heavy weather the first day out and shipped a big comber that smashed he port hawse pipe and carried away the anchor langling from the port bow. At 9 o'clock on Monday night Chief Engineer Jean Vallin, who was in his room, observed that there was a hange in the song of the port engines. He knew that something was out of gear. Second Engineer Gerby, who was standing on the steel stairway just abaft the low-pressure cylinder, noted the difference in the vibration as soon as is superior and ran up to the chief's room and told him that something seemed to be the matter with the connecting rgd of the low-pressure

Before leaving his post Gerby had slowed down the port engines. The chief ordered them stopped and immediately made an inestigation. He found that the upper part of the connecting rod was cracked. If the engineers had not discovered that the great ma-chine was out of tune there might have been mischief in the ship after the connecting rod

broke.
Chief Engineer Vallin called Capt. Poirot into consultation and the captain informed Eugene de Bocande, agent of the French Line. at this port, who was a passenger. The en-gineer surmised that he would be able to make the port engines just as good as new by taking out the broken connecting rod and substituting a spare rod from the hold.

spare rod from the hold.

The duplicate rod weighs about five thousand ounds, and the alert mechanics of the French-ian had a hard time bringing it into place while the steamship was rolling in heavy he crests of which frequently came ab The ship was also pitching somewhat and the workmen had to hold on at times by their eye brows and their toenails, metaphorically speak-ing. But the liner was not slowed down a biing. But the liner was not slowed down a bit on her starboard engines. They sent her along at three-quarters speed and she anchored off the Bar at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The engineers had the old shaft out and the new shaft in after laboring hard and carefully for fifty-four hours. Then the Frenchman proceeded at full speed. She made on the nautical day ending at noon on Thursday 500 knots, which is more than any French passenger carrier had ever reeled off before. She is capable of doing much better than this in pleasant weather. Her commander believes that eventually, when she "finds herself," she will do what was expected of her by her builders—that is, average about twenty-two knots on a voyage across sea.

verage about twenty-two knoss on a voyage cross sea.

James Gorden Bennett was among the pasengers who inspected the work of the French echanics. Other passengers aboard La orraine were Gen. Abbott, M. Hutin and N. Nelson Cromwell of the Panama Canal ompany. Gen. Abbott said that he believed he Americans would finally decide in favor the Panama route for a canal across the sthmus, and that even if the Nicaraguan oute were completed it would not prevent those iterested in the Panama project from putting through.

TYPHOID GERMS IN APPLES. inmates of the Susquehanna Orphans' Home

Attacked With the Fever. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 14,-For the second ime within a few months inmates of the Sussehanna Valley Orphans' Home, coming rom all parts of the State, have been poisoned, and this time by typhoid fever germs concealed in a basket of apples. The first poisoning was from a quantity of corn beet, and though the little ones were severely ill there rere no fatalities. Recently a half bushel of poles was sent to the home and a score of hildren ate of the truit. Simultaneously dren ate of the truit. Simultaneously a child was taken with a severe attack of hold fever. The health authorities were at at a loss to account for the outbreak. at a loss to account for the outbreak ransacked the premises, but found every g in good condition. Then the apple thing in good condition. Then the a were thought of, and an examination conv them that the germs originated from the fruit.

WESTERN MILLERS FIGHTING. A Spat Between the Grinders of Kansas and

Minneapolis. TOPERA, Kan., Oct. 14.-A fight is on between Kansas millers and the big millers at Minne polis, Minn. Recently the big millers advertised extensively that they did not grind Kansas wheat into flour because of its inferior uality. This angered the Kansas millers who sent a committee to Minneapolis to in vestigate. This committee reported that several hundred carloads of Kansas wheat had been shipped direct to the big mills. To-morrow Kansas millers will meet here and denounce the Minneapolis millers and appeal to Kansas wheat growers to refuse to deal with all deal-ers who buy for shipment to the Minnesota mills.

THE MISSISSIPPI HIGH.

Island Farmers Lose Corn, Hay and Cattle and Hogs.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 14 - The official records in Weather Observer Bowie's office show that the present stage of water in the Mississippi is higher than it has been for sixteen years at this season of the year. The river is rising steadily and a stage of fifteen feet will be steadily and a stage of filteen feet will be marked. Island farmers below Galena have lost all their corn and hay and hundreds of head of cattle and hogs have been drowned. At this season of the year Mississippi River towns repair their levees, but this work has been stopred by reason of the advance of the water, which has caused the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property.

To Commemorate the Founding of Yale College

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 14 Mrs. Godfrey Duns. combe of this city met the Selectmen of Branford, Conn., in that town yesterday and elected a site upon which will be erected a tablet commemorating the founding of Yale College. The site selected is a triangular piece of land near the centre of the town. This action has the approval of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames, whom Mrs. Dunscombe representations of the All Privacella of Val. It is presented by the College of Val. It is presented. ents, and also of the officials of Yale University

Dr. Sven Hedia's Journey in Central Asia From the London Standard.

Dr. Sven Hedin, according to the latest report , reached Abdal, on the Tarim River, in east in Turkestan, on June 27. He states that the Tarim is the largest river in the interior of Asia. He surveyed the river from Arghan to Abdal in a ferryboat. From Jezgeli-ku, where the river becomes a multitude of small lakes, he continued his journey in a craft made up of three canoes lashed together, with a deck surmounted by a felt tent. In the beginning of Match he hade an excursion from the Yaugi-kol, where he had his winter camp, to the southern slope of the Karruk-Tagh Mountains, where he surveved the Kumdarya bed of the Tarim, which is now dry. In the neighborhood he found the mirks of large a dried-uplake, probably the old Lob-Nor, which he seast of the present Lob-Nor, or rather he four lakes discovered by him in 1886. The dry soil was covered with a thick layer of sult and millions of mussel shell, while the banks held many withered reeds, dead trees, consisting exclusively of poplars and ruins of houses, fortifications, temples, &c. which were often ad rised with artistic wood carvings. Dr. Hedin intended to return to this region in the autumn.

To the middle of the desert he found and investigated a larger lake of salt water and then returned to his winter camp. During his stay at Abdal he wrote down several songs sung for many generations by the Lob-Nor men when they were fishing. When he left this district the thermometer registered forty-two degrees above zero, (ct. lius; whereas it falls to thirty-two degrees below zero during the winter. lakes, he continued his journey in a craft made

above zero. Cel ius: whereas it falls to t two degrees below zero during the winter

Open the Coop.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps Chick Doob can creep into the distinguished company of notables. He is on Broadway usually.

in the Eastern District The rapid growth of Mormonism in Wil-Hamsburg has stirred up the clergymen and a movement is under way for wiping it out all. gether, if that is possible, by a general movement on the part of the Protestant churches, The Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox, the pastor of the Land Avenue Congregational Church, preached to a large congregation last night on "The Perils of Mormonism." "These," said the preaches "are proved again and again by missionaries of the Protestant churches who know of and have lived in the vile atmosphere of Utah. There is a dense ignorance among Christians as to this horrible Babylon. The greatest peril in the marvellous methods adopted by them for proselyting. Two years ago they had 1,700 missionaries absolutely devoted to the

WILL TRY TO WIPE OUT MORMONISM.

Williamsburg Pastors Stirred Up by Its Growth

LOVE AND POLITICS MIXED.

cause and they gained 63,000 converts in one

year. Their activity is a standing judgment

on the supineness of Protestant opposition.

Kansas Lover Gains His Bride by Promising to Vote for Mckinley.

TOPERA, Kan., Oct. 14.-President McKinley gained the vote of Matthew Mersch in Mitchell county, Kan., yesterday in a peculiar way. The young man, a stanch Bryan supporter, married Miss Anna Smith, and after the ceremony and in the presence of 200 persons he said that his father-in-law gave permission to the daughter on condition that he should vote for McKinley. There were served to the guests a beef, fifty fowls, three hogs, twelve kegs of beer and a fifteen-pound cake. A big tent was used as a dining room.

OIL EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO. New Trading Institution for Handling Off

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 .- The Chicago Oil and Millng Exchange is the latest and promises to become one of the most important of Chicago's trading exchanges. The institution was recently incorporated under the laws of Illinois with a large capital and is controlled entirely by Chicago capitalists. Offices have been opened in the Stock Exchange Building, the exchange proper being on the first floor of that building and the offices being on an upper

floor. Heretofore mining and oil stocks have been

Heretofore mining and oil stocks have been dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but the need of a separate exchange for dealing in these two lines of stocks has long been manifest. The new concern will operate on a different basis from any other exchange in the country. Its stocks will all be handled through an organization of bankers and financiers recently formed in California with a view to protect the investing public from worthless Western stocks.

The officers of the new exchange are as follows: President, Joseph E. Collender, Vice-President, Charles G. Thompson, Secretary, J. L. Ball; directors, H. C. Goddard, Charles B. Obermyer. Special agents have been in the West for several months, securing lists of such mining and oil companies as the new exchange believes to be reliable as investment properties. Several rich oil discoveries have been made in California recently and the demand for oil stocks has been great. These stocks, the output of independent companies, are much sought after by Eastern investors and the iden of the new exchange is to list these stocks and in a measure stand sponsor for their real worth. The local exchange will have branch offices at San Francisco, Denver and Los Angeles. Los Angeles,

THAT STOLEN STRADIVARIUS.

One Found in Brooklyn. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The sons of Nelson Bartholomew, a violinist, who died last night at Port Bosta, will probably lay claim to the famous Stradivarius which was stolen from the late Prof. Jean Joseph Bott of New York and later found in Brooklyn. Bartholomew was at Michigan man who crossed the plains with the Mormons. At Salt Lake, where he played in the temple, an Englishman gave him an

Percival terrace, Brighton, has addressed the fol owing letter to Mr. Leonard Courtney: "Has there been prepared and published a com-parison between the Constitution and doings of the

chise of the greater part of the population though of the same blood.

"Transraal. Temporary exclusion from the franaltens.

"Transragi. The dynamite monopoly seld to be maintained by the Boer oligarchy for personal ends at

"Transeaal. The much smaller opposition to re form on the part of the ruling classes in the Trans-

4. England.-The corruptions set down in the Black Book familiar in pre-reform days. "Transraal.-The corruptions ascribed to the Boer

Southern Business Men for McKinley. From the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, Organ a Southern Interests.

There are thousands of business men in the South who may not believe in all that is meant by McKin-leyism; still, because they realize that there is nothing in the hue and cry about "the overthrow of the Re public" and the "trampling under foot of the Declara tion of Independence" and the "annihilation of the Constitution" that the Bryanites say would result from Mr. McKinley's reflection, and because, on the other hand, they fear that Mr Bryan's election would be likely to disturb existing satisfactory business conditions-for these reasons they are hoping for Mr. McKiniey's reflection. They may not approve of all of the acts of Mr. McKinley's party, but they do beleve in sound money, and many of them also in protection and in the upbuilding of our mercantile ma rine. The conscientious man, whether he be Northern or Southern, has a duty to perform, and that duty is to vote according to his honest convictions without regard to party affiliations.

"One of my mates has a little invalid girl that's very thoughtful, and the questions she asks are most surprising. She'd often heard Bill talking to the missis about the war and who was to blame for it.

'Daddy, did God make Lapby?'

'Yes, love-I suppose so,' he says. "So she thought a bit more, and she says:

Bishop Tabooes Hairpins.

rules for confirmation. He desires that girls should refrain from the use of long plus in the hair, as the presence of such pins to Bishop's fingers being lacerated during the "laying

Marie Corelli on Her Own Modesty.

From the Free Lance. I have never written anything in my life with a de sire to be praised for it. And I never, though often accused of doing so, "advertise myself."

and Mining Stocks.

Sons of a California Violinist to Claim the

old violin which he said was a genuine Stradivarius. Several years later it was stolen from him by a German orchestra leader in San Francisco. Bartholomew could get no trace of it until he read of the discovery of a Stradivarius in New York. He was confident that it was his. The sons say they can identify the violin by certain marks and will try to recover it.

A Stradivarius was stolen from Prof. Bott n March, 1895, and was found at the home of Mrs. Amelia Springer of 355 Jay street on Aug. 7 last. She said that she had bought it from one of the patrons of her tailor shop and in-ended to present it to her son.

Herbert Spencer Compares Boer and English. From Reynolds's Newspaper, Mr. Herbert Spencer, writing on the 24th inst. from

so called Boer oligarchy and the Constitution and doings of the English oligarchy before the Reform "It would embrace, among other items: "1. England - Permanent exclusion from the fran

chise of a molety of the population consisting of "2. England. - The corn monopoly maintained by the whole of the landed classes for their benefit at the cost of semi starvation of the poor.

the cost of a sprinkling of greedy capitalists. "3. England. The determination of the landed classes to maintain their monopoly, constitutional and material, overcome only by the danger of revolution.

VAA!

oligarchy. "It seems to me that such a comparison should be widely diffused and strongly emphasized."

An English Election Story. From the Birmingham Gasette. The following story is told about Northampton and

and one night she says:

"And Bill he thought a bit and says:

"Bill was never so staggered. He put his considering cap on, but it was no good. " It's surprising what hard questions children can

From the Christian World. The Bishop of Liverpool has issued a new code of